

potential of hydrogen; the need for a strong partnership between the Federal Government, industry, and academia; and the importance of continued support for hydrogen research. It fosters collaboration among Federal agencies, State and local governments, universities, and industry. It encourages private sector investment and cost-sharing in the development of hydrogen as an energy source and associated technologies.

Hydrogen holds tremendous promise as the long-term solution to our Nation's energy problems. We urge our colleagues to support the Hydrogen Future Act of 1995.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 514

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 514, a bill for the relief of the heirs, successors, or assigns of Sadae Tamabayashi.

S. 515

At the request of Mr. BRADLEY, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 515, a bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act to provide for improved public health and food safety through the reduction of harmful substances in meat and poultry that present a threat to public health, and for other purposes.

S. 647

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 647, a bill to amend section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 to require phasing-in of certain amendments of or revisions to land and resource management plans, and for other purposes.

S. 770

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the name of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 770, a bill to provide for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel to Jerusalem, and for other purposes.

S. 1055

At the request of Mr. HOLLINGS, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1055, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to eliminate the requirement for preemployment alcohol testing in the mass transit, railroad, motor carrier, and aviation industries, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 147

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 147, a resolution designating the weeks beginning September 24, 1995, and September 22, 1996, as "National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week," and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 149

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 149, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the recent announcement by the Republic of France that it intends to conduct a series of underground nuclear test explosions despite the current international moratorium on nuclear testing.

SENATE RESOLUTION 156—RELATIVE TO THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE

Mr. THURMOND submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 156

Whereas in World War II, the United States Army Air Forces played a decisive role in turning the tide of war both in Europe and the Pacific.

Whereas the price for this role in victory was high, with more than 50,000 Army Air Forces personnel killed in combat.

Whereas the strategic air campaign of the Army Air Forces in Europe during World War II successfully crippled the industrial and economic infrastructure and communications and transportation networks of Germany.

Whereas the Army Air Forces supported ground forces and gained air supremacy in the skies over the beaches of the D-Day invasion of Europe, an operation that set the stage for the downfall of the Third Reich.

Whereas in August 1942, the Army Air Forces commenced air operations that established air supremacy in the Southwest Pacific, thereby contributing significantly to victory in the battles for New Guinea and the Philippines.

Whereas the Army Air Forces supported the strategic and tactical thrusts of the Armed Forces across the central Pacific, the Aleutians, and the China-Burma-India Theater: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the courage, sacrifice, and devotion to duty of the personnel of the United States Army Air Forces in World War II; and

(2) recognizes the outstanding and critical contribution of the Army Air Forces to the worldwide victory of the United States in World War II.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA SELF-DEFENSE ACT OF 1995

NUNN (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1848

Mr. NUNN (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. ROBB) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 1801 proposed by Mr. DOLE to the bill (S. 21) to terminate the United States arms embargo applicable to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina; as follows:

On page 2, after line 18, insert the following:

"(4) The Contact Group, composed of representatives of the United States, Russia, France, Great Britain, and Germany, has

since July 1994 maintained that in the event of continuing rejection by the Bosnian Serbs of the Contact Group's proposal for Bosnia and Herzegovina, a decision in the United Nations Security Council to lift the Bosnian arms embargo as a last resort would be unavoidable."

On page 5, after line 12, insert the following and reletter subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (f) and (g) respectively:

"(e) INTERNATIONAL POLICY.—If the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina submits a request to the United Nations Security Council for the departure of UNPROFOR from Bosnia and Herzegovina or if the United Nations Security Council or the countries contributing forces to UNPROFOR decide to withdraw from Bosnia and Herzegovina, as provided in subsection (a), the President (or his representative) shall immediately introduce and support in the United Nations Security Council a resolution to terminate the application of United Nations Security Council resolution 713 to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The United States shall insist on a vote on the resolution by the Security Council. The resolution shall, at a minimum, provide for the termination of the applicability of United Nations Security Council resolution 713 to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina no later than the completion of the withdrawal of UNPROFOR personnel from Bosnia and Herzegovina."

THE FOREIGN RELATIONS REVITALIZATION ACT OF 1995

D'AMATO AMENDMENTS NOS. 1849-1850

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. D'AMATO submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 908) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 1996 through 1999 and to abolish the U.S. Information Agency, the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the Agency for International Development, and for other purposes; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1849

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Iran Foreign Sanctions Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ON PERSONS ENGAGING IN TRADE WITH IRAN.

(a) DETERMINATION BY THE PRESIDENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) if the President determines in writing that, on or after the date of enactment of this Act, a foreign person has, with requisite knowledge, engaged in trade with Iran in any goods or technology (as defined in section 16 of the Export Administration Act of 1979).

(2) PERSONS AGAINST WHICH THE SANCTIONS ARE TO BE IMPOSED.—The sanctions shall be imposed pursuant to paragraph (1) on—

(A) the foreign person with respect to which the President makes the determination described in that paragraph;

(B) any successor entity to that foreign person;

(C) any foreign person that is a parent or subsidiary of that person if that parent or subsidiary with requisite knowledge engaged in the activities which were the basis of that determination; and

(D) any foreign person that is an affiliate of that person if that affiliate with requisite